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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1956

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Challenging Task

THE decision of the British and French governments to withdraw their troops from Egypt without further delay comes as no surprise. There was never any doubt that the two countries would fulfil the obligations imposed on them by the United Nations General Assembly, and what delay there has been in honouring the UN directive has been caused solely by the necessity of seeing physically established in the Suez Canal the UN emergency force.

The original Anglo-French intervention in Egypt undoubtedly shocked a large section of world opinion, although it is equally true that many did not attempt to understand the motives behind the action, and all too eagerly branded it as aggression. The British claim that the action helped to thwart a Soviet-backed plan for an Egyptian military assault against Israel is not to be dismissed as a figment of the imagination in light of the fantastic arms build-up in Egypt which the Israeli campaign in Sinai and the arrival of Anglo-French forces has fully revealed.

NEVERTHELESS the most important effect of the Anglo-French intervention was to arouse the United Nations to a sense of its responsibilities—an awakening which almost certainly would not have materialised had Britain and France contented themselves with bringing the situation before the Security Council in the form of a report, supported by a resolution for action.

Those responsibilities, which, with the withdrawal of British, French and Israeli forces from Egyptian territory, the UN must now fully assume, are heavy and complicated. Let not the United Nations as an organisation imagine for one moment that the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt means the end of the Middle East crisis. On the contrary there are many signs that it will rapidly become more acute and dangerous unless the UN can produce a workable long-term plan for composing the situation.

NASSER has not discarded his ambitions because of the military defeat he suffered in Sinai; nor will he lose the opportunity, if offered, of disregarding the purpose of the presence of the United Nations police force. The existence of the UNEF is not calculated to discourage Russia from inciting trouble between Syria and her neighbours, both through her propaganda machine and by building up Syria's military potential far beyond her requirements for defence.

The task of the United Nations police (and its authority for carrying it out must in no way be questioned) is to preserve the peace between Egypt and Israel. But on the UN, through its deliberative councils and its administrative machinery, rests the duty of finding a permanent political settlement of the entire Middle East problem.

It is a challenging task which must be tackled with courage and determination. Under no circumstances can the UN allow itself to be deterred from its realisation by bloc pressures or other forms of obstruction.

TORY REBELS DIVIDED AMONG THEMSELVES

Govt Expected To Weather Storm Over Suez

London, Dec. 3. The Conservative Party's managers in Parliament were confident tonight the Government will win a good majority when it asks for a vote of confidence on Thursday on its "quit Egypt now" policy announced today.

They believed that not more than from six to 10 of the hard core of dissidents who have demanded "a tough line with Nasser" would fail to support the Government. The Government has a present majority of nearly 60.

The disaffected group of Conservatives, including "Suez rebels" who two years ago opposed British evacuation of the Canal zone, met immediately after the statement by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, on the withdrawal of Anglo-French troops from Egypt.

They were reported to be divided among themselves. Dismissed at what they considered a fresh humiliation of Britain, some nevertheless felt the blame for this lay more with the United States, the Labour Opposition and the United Nations than with the Government itself.

Though they have several days in which to resolve their minds before the coming of a two-day crisis, debate on Thursday night, a number seem to feel nothing they can do now can alter what has been decided.

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TROOPS ARE DELIGHTED

Port Said, Nov. 3. British troops clustered around the radio sets tonight cheered the Anglo-French announcement that they will be withdrawn from Egypt without delay. News of the House of Commons statement by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd passed swiftly through units from Port Said to the front line in the Suez Canal zone. When it was announced the troops would be pulled out "without delay" soldiers went around slapping each other's backs, making plans for their homecoming and speculating what units would be first to leave. There are celebrations tonight in the fighting platoons manning the trenches right through to command headquarters. Cakes are popping as units bring out carefully hoarded bottles of whiskey, gin and beer, toasting each other's health, singing and even dancing at the prospect of a quick return.—Reuter.

US Calls For Quick Restoration Of Suez Canal

Washington, Dec. 3. The United States government today called for quick action to restore use of the Suez Canal, and welcomed the British-French decision to withdraw forces from Egypt.

A statement personally approved by President Eisenhower and the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, was issued, which said:

"As the United Nations forces today those of the United Kingdom and France, the clearance of the Canal becomes imperative. Every day of delay in restoring the Canal to normal use is a breach of the 1888 treaty and a wrong to the large number of nations throughout the world whose economies depend so heavily on its reliable operation."

FULL SUPPORT

To help achieve a lasting peace, the statement said, the United States will continue to support fully measures needed to make the United Nations police force "adequate and effective for its mission."

Without giving any details, the statement expressed US determination to help in bringing about a permanent settlement "of the other persistent conflicts which have plagued the Middle East over recent years."

Mr. Lincoln White, State Department press officer, read the statement at a press conference. He said Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles personally had approved it and that it was a government statement.—Reuter.

BY CHRISTMAS

London, Dec. 3. The withdrawal of Franco-British troops from Port Said will be practically complete by December 23, well-nigh met British political circles believed today.

These circles said that British forces would not return direct to Egypt, however, but would re-group at Cyprus.

It is expected that Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden, who intends to return to London about December 16, will reply to questions on the evacuation of the Suez Canal in the House of Commons before it recesses for the Christmas holidays.

Political circles consider it possible that Sir Anthony may go to Washington to discuss the matter with President Dwight Eisenhower before returning to England.

A Labour (Opposition) Party member was to have asked a question in Parliament today on the subject, but owing to pressure of other business, the matter was shelved.

RESCUED BY RN CRUISER

Singapore, Dec. 3. A Royal Navy spokesman said today the cruiser Cheviot had rescued the Chief Minister of the Maldivian Islands and other passengers after the steamship Max Arif ran aground in the Indian Ocean last week.

The Max Arif was on her way from Colombo to Male, the seat of government of the Maldivian Islands.

The Cheviot left Singapore on Thursday night for Djibouti, south-west of Seylon to pick up the Chief Minister, Mr. Ibrahim.

Fire & Explosion Kills 14, Injures 244

WORST BLAZE IN NY'S HISTORY

New York, Dec. 3.

A flaming pier on the Brooklyn waterfront was blown to bits today by an explosion heard 35 miles away. The blast showered glass and flaming debris over a wide area and took a heavy toll in dead and injured, including school children at play.

Police said at least 14 persons had been killed, including three boys, 10, 13 and 15. Police listed 244 injured, many of them children who had left school shortly before the explosion.

One of the critically injured was a 14-year-old boy who had been watching the fire. He was the most disastrous fire in the city's history, said the Fire Commissioner, Edward Cavanaugh, who narrowly escaped injury in the explosion. The disaster started with a fire in a pile of rubber in a 4,000-ton cargo of rubber, awaiting shipment on a pier. The 1,740-foot pier, New York City's largest, was located in the huge Bush Terminal on Gowanus Bay, 2 1/2 miles across the harbour from the Statue of Liberty and about the same distance southeast of the battery at the lower tip of Manhattan.

1000-FT FLAMES

The fire, which broke out at 3.15 p.m. spread quickly. The pier was piled with such highly inflammable materials as celluloid, black lacquer paint, horsehair, rubber cement, shellac and printer's ink, in addition to the rubber.

The flames soared 1,000 feet into the air. Heavy, acrid smoke from the burning rubber wafted over a wide area. Three other piers caught fire and the roof of a city sanitation department building was ignited. Huge tanks of acetylene gas burst into flames. A barge was burned out and a fire boat was demolished.

And then, 25 minutes after the fire had broken out, the whole Brooklyn waterfront was shaken by the explosion which knocked pedestrians over like tin cans. It shattered windows and sent debris flying, including a huge iron beam.

MEN TRAPPED

By that time, shortly after 3.30 p.m., children had been let out of school and many of them had joined curious adults in watching the fire. The blast caught a number of men on the pier. Some were trapped. The bodies of seven were removed from the debris. The pier was blown to bits by the explosion, which shook houses 35 miles away on Long Island and sent rumbling tremors through huge skyscrapers. Thousands of workers crowded at the windows of the Towers in lower Manhattan for a view of the spectacular blaze.

Every window of every building along nearby Fourth Avenue was knocked out by the explosion, which sent flaming oil and debris over a wide area.

DEBRIS OF STEEL

Windows in factories and apartment buildings were shattered for blocks. A housewife at Rockville Centre, 35 miles away, said her house shook. A worker in Mineola, about five miles farther out on Long Island, said he felt the shock.

Hero Again In Action

New York, Dec. 3. Captain Earl Carlson, the famous "captain who sank to his sinking ship," Flying Enterprise, until the last moment nearly five years ago, was a hero in a new crisis today.

Carlson and his Flying Enterprise II of the International Line were tied up at the Company's Brooklyn pier when the nearby Lakeside pier burst into flames.

When the fire spread to the pier of the pier, Captain Carlson and his men stood by until they had extinguished the flames.

Before their ship was towed by tug to safety in the harbour, the pier was blown away by the explosion on the pier.

Carlson and his Flying Enterprise II of the International Line were tied up at the Company's Brooklyn pier when the nearby Lakeside pier burst into flames.

BUDAPEST ARRESTS CONTINUE

Vienna, Dec. 3.

Hungarians believed to be hostile to the Russian-backed regime are still being arrested in the dead of night in Budapest, according to reports reaching here today.

Late on the night of November 30 a prison van was loaded with large numbers of arrested people, including a number of screaming women, the reports said.

Radio Budapest said today that an investigation would open on Wednesday of all former members of the AVH, the secret Hungarian police. Budapest radio reported later today that the government had decreed that as from December 1, all miners would be paid "special wages" in view of their "most important position in the country's economy"—Reuter.

Nagy Latest

United Nations, Dec. 3. Former Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy has been granted "temporary" political asylum in Rumania, Grigore Gheorghe, Rumania's Foreign Minister, told the United Nations General Assembly today.

He said that the granting of political asylum to Nagy and other Hungarian political figures who had sought to seek refuge with him in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest was necessary to assure their personal safety and also to facilitate the restoration in Hungary.

The Rumanian Foreign Minister said that the asylum had been granted "temporarily" and that all the persons in custody were being treated with every hospitality and facility, in a spirit of the greatest understanding.

He was speaking at the resumed debate on the Hungarian situation in the Assembly. He declared that Rumania would refuse access to her territory to UN observers charged with the study of the situation in Hungary, her neighbour.—France-Press.

Still Objecting

New York, Dec. 3. Soviet Russia reiterated its vigorous opposition to United Nations General Assembly consideration of the so-called Hungarian problem when the Assembly resumed its session here tonight.

Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, told the meeting: "The obstacle attempts to compel the General Assembly to deal with events not within its competence only serve to rattle the courage of the Assembly."—Reuter.

RALLY BANNED

Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 3. The Malaya government today banned a mass rally called to protest against the government's increased taxation announced in last month's budget.

The rally, to have been held here on Thursday, was being organised by the 20,000-strong Federation of Government Administrative and Clerical Unions.—Reuter.

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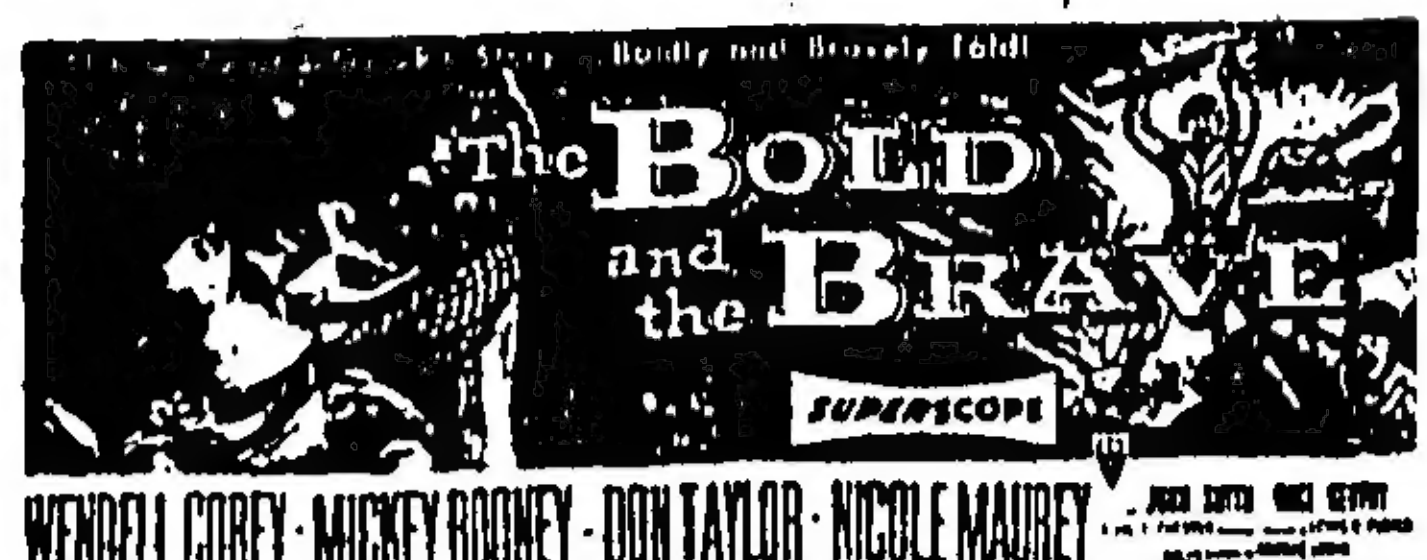
Cairo, Dec. 3. United Nations Emergency Force Commander Maj. Gen. L. M. Burns today ordered Egyptian troops under his command to take positions east of the Suez Canal in the Sinai Peninsula between Egyptian and Israeli forces. He said the first detachments of a Yugoslav-motivated

Briton Arrested

Cairo, Dec. 3. Alexandria Customs Police announced today that they had arrested a Briton on charges of attempting to smuggle £23,000 worth of gold and foreign currency out of Egypt.—United Press.

KING'S PRINCESS

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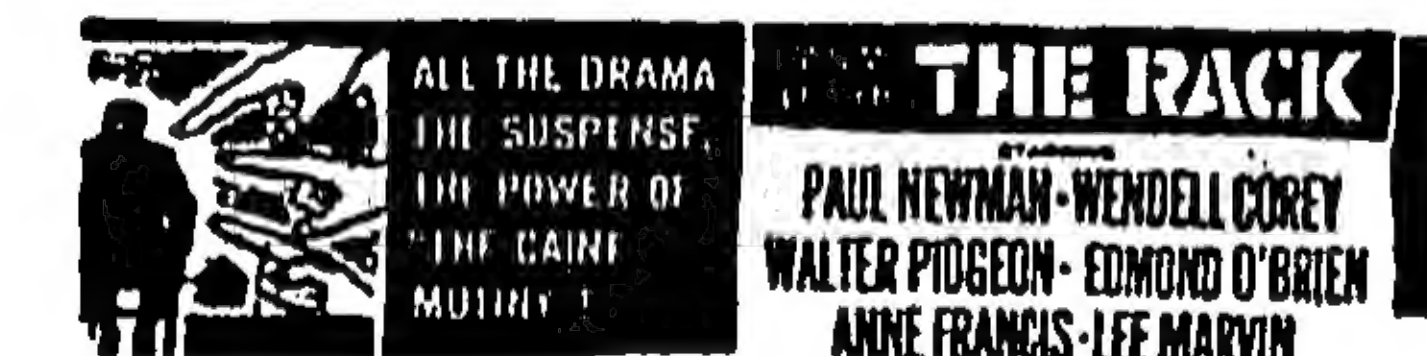


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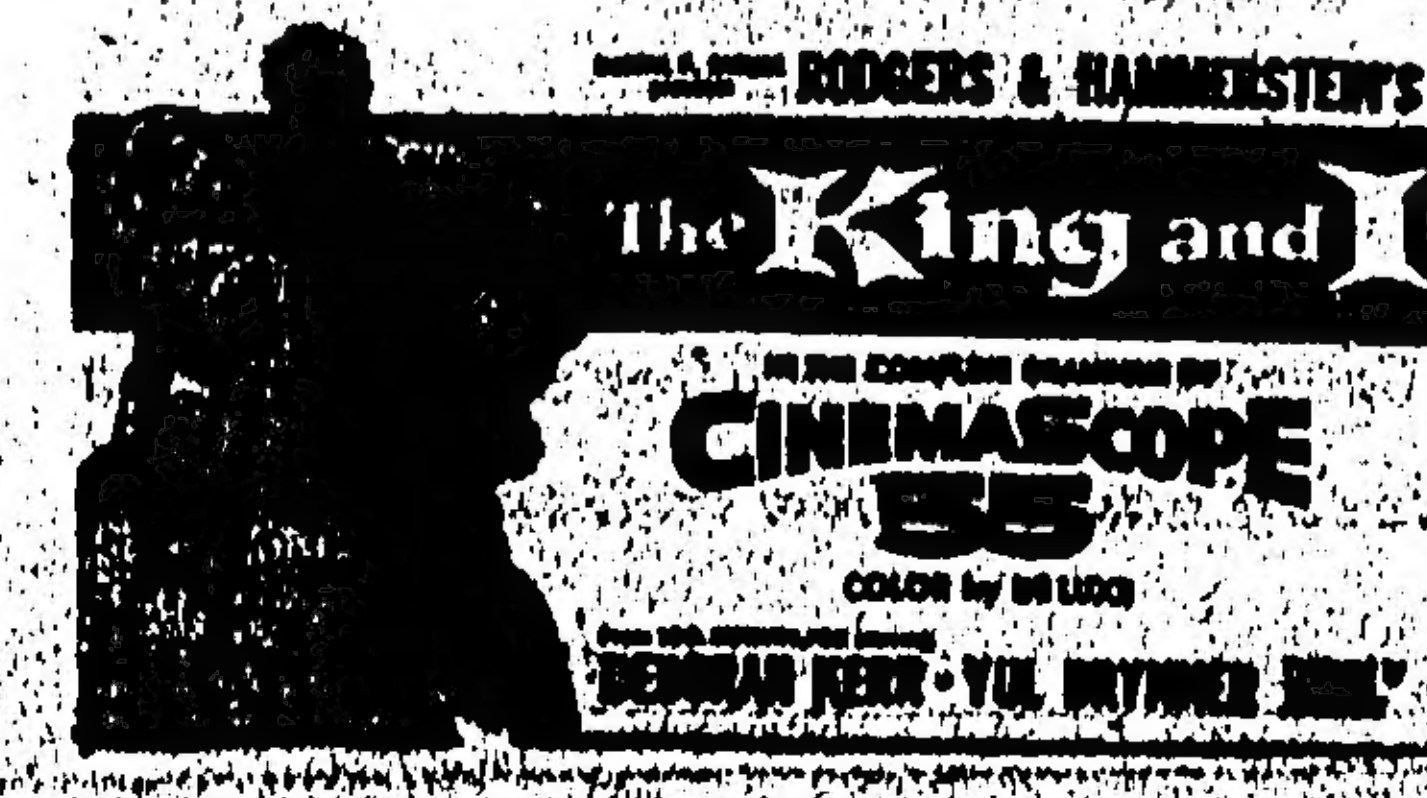


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US ANTI-SUBMARINE TASK FORCE NEAR ADRIATIC

Rome, Dec. 3.

A powerful US naval anti-submarine task force, detached from the US Atlantic Fleet, is in the Eastern Mediterranean, sailing in waters less than 300 miles from Albania, the only Communist stronghold in the Mediterranean.

A powerful "hunter-killer" striking force, specialised in tracking down and "killing" submarines, is presently manoeuvring off the Greek coast southeast of the Straits of Otranto.

Although the activity of the task force off Greek waters is described as "a demonstration of anti-submarine warfare to NATO countries", the self-contained highly specialised forces' presence on a route which any Soviet submarine or surface ship based in Albania would have to take to reach the Middle East, was described by Italian officials as "significant".

Visit Cancelled

The striking force, consisting of the aircraft carrier Antietam and six destroyers, cancelled a scheduled visit to Turkish waters recently in view of the delicate Middle East situation. It had been attached to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean since the Suez crisis, and has been deployed in the eastern sector of the sea since then.

Rome's authoritative newspaper Il Messaggero claimed last week that the Syrian port of Latakia, some 60 miles from the Turkish border and less than 100 miles from Cyprus, had become a support base for Soviet submarines operating from Albanian ports. Although there had been frequent reports of a Soviet submarine buildup in the Mediterranean, and especially in Albania, none of these reports ever has been confirmed.

But officers of the US Sixth Fleet have often expressed their belief that a very real threat of Soviet submarines existed in the Mediterranean.

They did not comment on the "coincidence" of the anti-submarine force's presence on a seaway which any Soviet submarine heading from Albania to Syria would have to take.

Demonstration

Italian naval officers have been known for some time to be concerned about the possible buildup of Soviet naval power in the Adriatic. Unofficial but reliable sources said that on at least one occasion an unidentified submarine has been seen passing through the Straits of Otranto, a 40-mile wide seaway, between the eastern extremity of the Italian peninsula at Otranto (the heel of the boot), and the Albanian mainland.

The hunter-killer task force is scheduled to reach the Gulf of Taranto this week, where it will give a demonstration of its anti-submarine warfare tactics to Italian naval officers, using two American submarines as "enemies".

While it is in Italian waters, the force will be less than 100 miles from the Albanian coast. —United Press.

CHOU SEES INDIAN A-REACTOR

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The Chinese Prime Minister Mr Chou En-lai visited India's first atomic reactor today at Trombay near here.

The reactor is Asia's first and was built and designed entirely by Indian scientists. Mr Chou was conducted around the reactor, which is of the "swimming pool" type, by Dr Homi P. Bhabha, chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr Chou was also shown a research reactor, which Canada is giving to India. Later he visited a farm where 16,000 buffaloes supply a quarter of the milk for Bombay's three and a half million people. —Reuters.

Tokyo, Dec. 3. The Japanese Red Cross said today all Japanese civilians detained in the Soviet Union could be assembled in the Siberian part of Manchuria for repatriation to Japan within one week of the signature of the instruments of ratification of the Japan-Soviet agreement. The Red Cross said 1,000 Japanese were still detained in the Soviet Union. —Reuters.

POLAND FACING DEFICIT

Paris, Dec. 3.

Vladislav Gomulka, First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party, declared today that Polish coal exports for 1956 would fall 6,000,000 tons short of the target of 24,500,000 tons and that Poland would be living "on credit" during 1957.

He warned that if the quantity of coal brought to the surface was not increased during the coming year, Polish exports would fall to 18,000,000 or 14,000,000 tons during 1958.

He declared that the nation's wage-pocket had been increased 16 per cent in 1956 over the previous year but that the quantity of goods available on the Polish market had not risen to a corresponding degree.

He added that next year, to "ensure a quantity of goods corresponding to workers' purchasing power, Poland will be obliged to fall back upon foreign loans." —France-Press.

Djakarta Flights Resumed

Singapore, Dec. 3.

Planes of the Australian airline Qantas resumed their service through Djakarta today after missing out the Indonesian capital for three weeks, a Qantas spokesman said.

Qantas planes were forced to fly direct from Singapore to Darwin because Djakarta airport unions refused to refuel them in retaliation for Australia's support for the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt.

But the union boycott on British Overseas Airways Corporation planes is still continuing, a spokesman for that company said. —Reuters.

UN Political Committee Agenda

United Nations, Dec. 3.

Dr T. Sudjarto of Indonesia was elected vice-chairman of the General Assembly's Special Political Committee today.

His nomination was proposed by Ecuador and seconded by Australia.

Sergije Makedo of Yugoslavia was chosen Committee rapporteur.

Selim Sarper of Turkey earlier had been elected Committee chairman.

The Special Political Committee decides to deal with the issues on its agenda in the following order:

1. Draft convention concerning a system of consultation.
2. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa.
3. Question of race conflict (apartheid) in South Africa.
4. Admission of new members to the UN.
5. Report on Palestine refugees. —United Press.

Royal Family At Races



The Queen, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret photographed in the paddock at Sandown during a race meeting there. —Central Press Photo.

Dulles Returns To Work

Washington, Dec. 3.

Mr John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, returned to his desk at the State Department today for the first time since his emergency operation for stomach cancer just one month ago.

Only one "outside" appointment was planned for the day. Mr Rowan Galt, president of the Ford Foundation, was to call upon him late in the afternoon. It was assumed that Mr Dulles was deliberately keeping himself free for staff conferences with his deputy Mr Herbert Hoover, Jr., and other senior officials who have borne the brunt of the State Department's handling of the Middle East and East European crises during his absence.

New Decisiveness

Diplomatic circles here expected that Mr Dulles' return to work would soon be reflected in new decisiveness in United States foreign policy.

The 68-year-old Secretary of State has made an unexpectedly rapid recovery. His doctors originally forecast that it would be six weeks before he would return to work. Almost from the day after his operation he has been keeping in touch with foreign affairs. Important diplomatic cables were brought to him and he dictated memoranda to his secretary while he was still in hospital.

Mr Dulles has a reputation for energetic "personal" diplomacy for holding the reins of foreign policy firmly in his own hands and for preferring face-to-face meetings with foreign leaders to diplomacy through "channels". His absence from the State Department in the last few critical weeks has therefore left an unusually wide void, according to diplomatic circles here.

Off To Paris

There may be some time-lag in this. State Department officials said today it was "most unlikely" that Mr Dulles would give his usual weekly press conference tomorrow, although this was not ruled out. But if he had done so beforehand, the Secretary of State is expected to make his views known when he flies to Paris next Saturday to attend the Atlantic Pact Council meeting here. —Reuters.



FOSTER DULLES

Helicopter Hire Service Project

Kitwe, Dec. 3.

The most inaccessible areas of darkest Africa may be soon opened up by modern machines, if a projected internal helicopter hire service comes into operation.

A representative of the London firm, Airair Helicopters, Mr W. H. Armstrong, said that he found enough work for at least one machine.

Helicopters could be used in Northern Rhodesia for geological surveys, aerial prospecting, locust control, crop-spraying and transport to swamp areas; they would speed up the development of the more remote areas by facilitating quicker surveys, said Mr Armstrong.

The most modern type of helicopter would be used, as they would have to work under extreme conditions of heat and height. If this Company decides to start a helicopter service in Northern Rhodesia, it would be inaugurated early next year. —Finance-Press.

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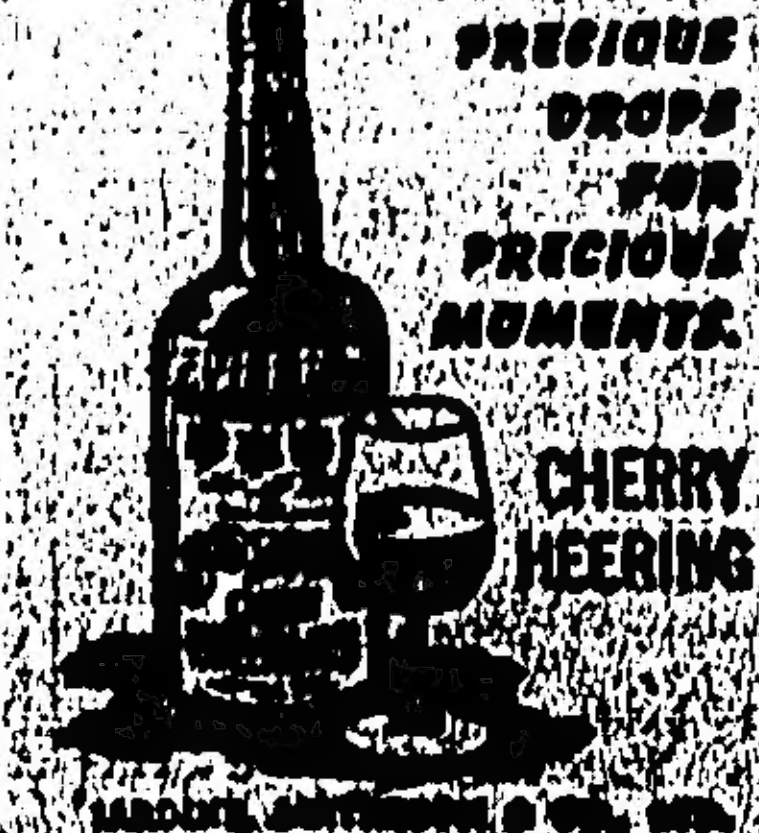
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ONLY NAVY COULD CLEAR SUEZ CANAL QUICKLY

Special Wartime Equipment Available For Big Task

London, Dec. 3.

The British Admiralty indicated today that only the Royal Navy had the equipment necessary to clear the Suez Canal quickly.

The Admiralty statement said that the coastal salvage vessels, developed during the war and used only by the Navy, were able to cope with the special tasks facing forces in the Suez area.

Experimental Navigation Craft Launched

New York, Dec. 3.

A Navy official predicted today that man would soon be determining his position at sea by radar tracking of the moon and by checking radio signals from the stars.

Garrison Norton, Assistant Navy Secretary for Air, made the prediction at a commissioning ceremony for USS Combase Island. The vessel is an experimental navigation craft designed to solve the complex navigational problems of firing ballistic missiles from ships.

Mr. Norton described the Combase Island, a converted Marine class merchantman, as "the forerunner of a fleet of nuclear-powered, ballistic missile-launching vessels, both submarine and surface types."

Such vessels, he said, would be able to hit "any point on the face of the globe" with their missiles.

INDEPENDENT

These ships, he said, would be "completely independent of any shore installation, which is very comforting these days," and "will not be profitable targets for ballistic missiles" because they are not stationary objects.

Mr. Norton said the Combase Island was equipped "with the most fantastic array of navigation instruments ever assembled in a ship."

For instance, it is equipped with tracking devices which will be able to "see" the sun, moon and a few special stars by detecting radio waves coming from them.

"We even expect this ship," said Mr. Norton, "to be locating its position by taking radar ranges on the moon." — United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Come into view (6).
 - Confuse (5).
 - Ring (4).
 - Air-Fields (6).
 - Slight quarrels (6).
 - Diminish (5).
 - Sculptor's work (4).
 - Tales of heroism (5).
 - A bloomer that cropped up (5).
 - Prepare for press (6).
 - Teachers (6).
 - Part of a bloom (5).
 - Mad (5).
 - Noelmen (4).
 - Wary (5).
 - Lace-hole (5).
- DOWN**
- Puts on (4).
 - Impoverished (4).
 - Imitated (4).
 - Outcome (6).
 - Rejoiced in a different way (6).
 - Amount short (7).
 - Most simple (7).
 - Food lists (5).
 - Protective bank (7).
 - Brigade (7).
 - Decided (7).
 - Columns (5).
 - Complete (5).
 - Sole (4).
 - Ship's catvas (4).
 - Saucy (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Septa, 4. France, 8. Repet, 10. Actor, 12. Borrow, 14. Pals, 17. Aide, 19. Averted, 20. Lush, 22. Inasmuch, 23. Creeper, 27. Poem, 29. Emery, 30. Wield, 31. Blat, 32. Ruler. Down: 1. Scrap, 3. Pipes, 5. Alibi, 6. Rear, 8. Milt, 7. Enraged, 9. Romance, 11. Coarse, 13. Reversal, 15. Alum, 16. Tyne, 18. Dens, 20. Lipart, 21. Capers, 24. Envers, 25. Pupil, 26. Sides, 28. Type.

Altogether there would be a Royal Naval salvage fleet of 35 vessels in the area ready to start work by the end of the year, the statement said.

"They form a well balanced and unique force," said the statement. It described the various means which could be used to lift the wrecks, including the 3,700-ton dredger Paul Solente, now sunk with eight holes in her bottom in Port Said harbour, out of the way.

Deployed Rapidly

"It is certain that extraordinary forces such as ours must be deployed rapidly if the channel is to be cleared in the minimum time," the statement continued.

The Admiralty issued its complete case for being allowed to stay in the Suez Canal to help with the salvage operations.

The announcement came with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd's statement in the House of Commons that Anglo-French troops would withdraw without delay.

"Fifty-one obstructions have to be cleared before the Canal is fully restored to its normal state and mines have been laid at its southern end," the Admiralty said at the beginning of its assessment of the task to be undertaken.

There are then listed three stages in which the work should be carried out.

Stage one, said the Admiralty, was the clearance of a through channel for ships up to 25 feet draught and 90 feet beam. This had already been achieved at Port Said, it said, and now would involve the shifting of nine ships in the channel and two wrecked bridges, all of which were in Egyptian territory.

Complete Freedom

Stage two was the clearance of the remaining wrecks from the channel to enable complete freedom of navigation.

Stage three was the general tidying up of berths and disposal of wrecks from the Canal altogether.

The Admiralty stated that stage one required the utmost urgency and the Royal Navy had the craft able to carry out the work already in position.

The Allied task force commander, Lieut.-Gen. Hugh Stockwell, today ordered seven Egyptian ships to reopen in Port Said to combat black market traffic.

The ship owners were given until 10 a.m. today to comply with the order, issued under Article 64 of the Geneva Convention which makes the commander of an occupation force responsible for efficient civil administration.

Practically all shops in Port Said have remained closed since the Anglo-French landings on November 6, through fear of reprisals from underground Egyptian organisations.

Warnings

Warning leaflets and skull-and-crossbones posters have been circulated, threatening death to anyone who trades with the "invaders." General Stockwell refused to say what action would be taken if the shop owners refused to obey the order, but it could mean internment.

The order was issued by Lieut. General Stockwell's civil affairs officer and more letters are expected to be sent out today. The shops involved are mainly department stores which cater for a large part of the consumer goods trade in the town.

General Stockwell also announced that UN troops were now patrolling throughout the town and had been given responsibility for security for one-third of the central city area, including the Arab quarter.

He revealed that a Colombian company scheduled to arrive tomorrow was the advance guard of a battalion whose tasks were still undecided. The UN Commander, General E. L. M. Burns, is expected to visit Port Said on December 5 to discuss their deployment and other problems.

General Stockwell added.

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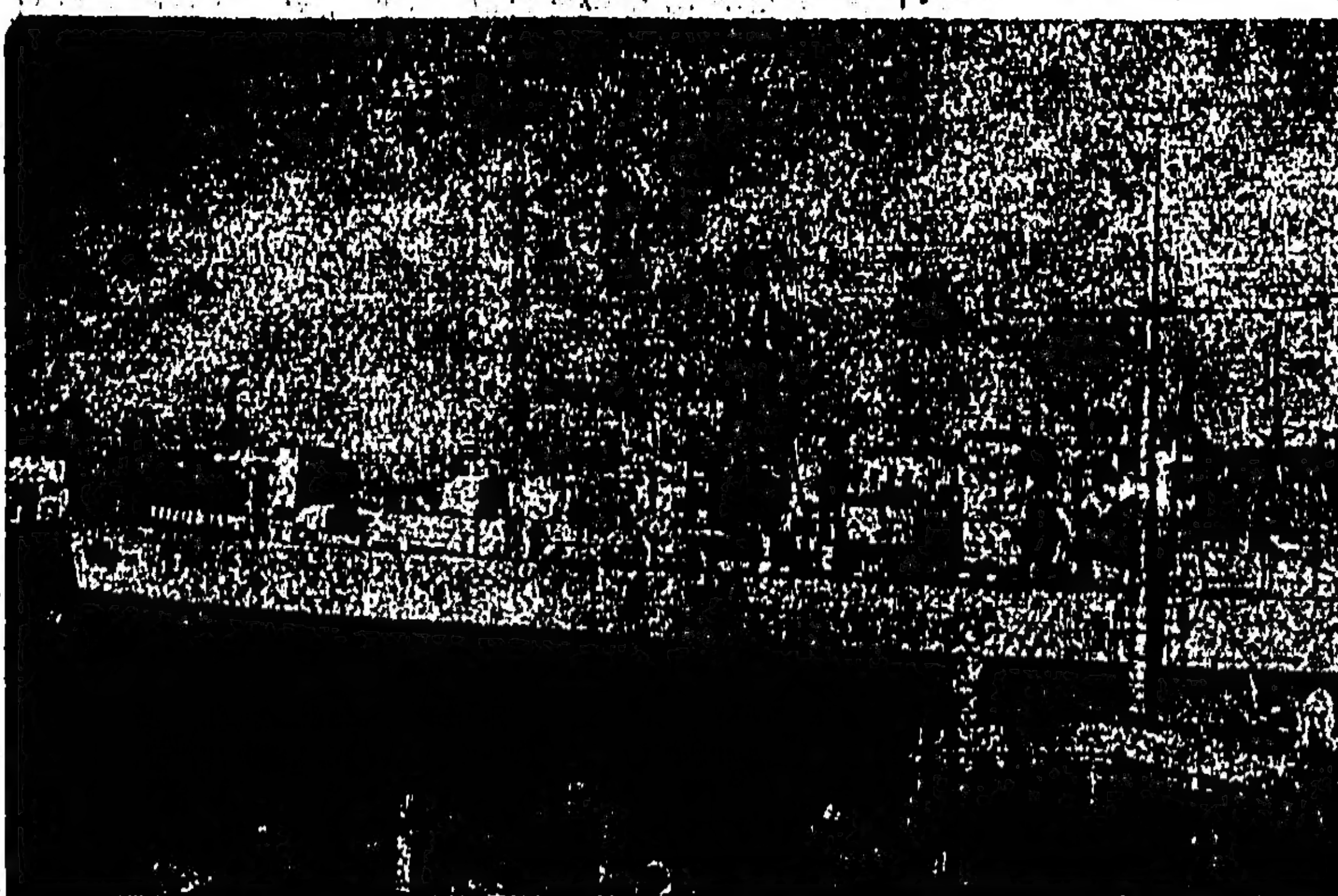
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The first big ship to enter the inner harbour at Port Said since the British cleared a channel by towing away a blockship sailed to her berth last week. She was the 2,200-ton Harpagon, which was towed by the British minesweeper HMS Manxman. Picture shows the Manxman passing through the Canal. — Express Photo.

Red Army And Party Not On Best Of Terms

Washington, Dec. 3.

A hitherto secret Army-Navy document said today that Russia's military forces are not on the best terms with the Communist Party.

The newly-declassified document is used by US military forces in training against potential aggressors.

While it said Soviet military forces have developed "an excellence of quality," it added that their relationship with the Communist Party is a "source of potential weakness."

"When the fate of the (Communist) regime rested squarely on military success, the party forced a close relationship with the Army," the report said.

Shabbily Treated

But "recently the Army has been shown by some of its glory and prestige" and several of its most popular leaders have been "shabbily treated."

The document also said the Russian Army "tends to be infatuated with its wartime successes." As a result, it said, its training exercises are depicted against "a rigid, immobile defense similar to that which Hitler forced on his commanders."

The analysis is contained in a 307-page pamphlet, "Handbook on Aggressor Military Forces."

The handbook does not mention Russia by name, speaking only of the "aggressor." The Communist Party is referred to as the Circle Trigon Party.

Modernisation

But it is clear that the handbook is a definitive rundown of the Soviet military organisation, based on US information and intelligence.

The document said the Russian Army in the past six years has gone through a rapid modernisation until now it has an atomic capability in missiles and artillery.

"The aggressor army in 1950 was the product of an over-rapid and tactically unassimilated process of mechanisation. The present aggressor force knows how to use its machines and has achieved good balance and versatility," the handbook said. It said the Soviet Army's performance in manoeuvres "indicates that the force is efficient, flexible and able to use effectively its modern equipment."

Soviet Air Forces in the past were little more than an arm of the Army, the handbook said. "Now they are an impressive, independent, capable not only of providing the excellent, close tactical support... but of providing strategic bombing and strategic air defence as well."

Active Force

With an active force of about 20,000 airplanes, the document said, "aggressor could achieve initial air superiority in any of the likely theatres of operation."

The Russian Navy is developing a powerful surface force—the most "potentially" submarine force in the world, the handbook added. — United Press.

Demands, Dec. 3.

President Sukarno of Indonesia today demanded that the United States should immediately suspend its aid to the South Vietnamese government.

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CUBAN GOVERNMENT DESTROYS REBELS

Havana, Dec. 3.

Cuban warplanes and ground troops annihilated the 40-man High Command of the revolutionary "26th of July" movement, including rebel leader Fidel Castro, almost as they set foot on Cuban soil, unimpeachable sources said today.

The Government admitted the rebel landing and the air attack but would neither confirm nor deny the other reports.

The sources told the United Press that Castro and his lieutenants landed last night in southeastern Cuba to "fight to the death" to overthrow the Government of President Fulgencio Batista. At least 11 persons had died previously since the rebellion flared on Friday.

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RELIEF FOR OKINAWA

Washington, Dec. 3.

The United States, Nationalist China and Japan are sending emergency relief and reconstruction supplies to help the people of the typhoon-ravaged Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa) recover from the destruction and devastation caused by a series of late summer and autumn typhoons.

The International Co-operation Administration is preparing to send over 200,000 bags (9,100 tons) of US rice to Okinawa as part of the US assistance to the islands.

The initial shipment of 4,000 tons will be loaded today on a military sea transport service vessel, in San Francisco.

VOLUNTARY

Nationalist China, together with American volunteers, are sending emergency relief and reconstruction supplies to help the people of the typhoon-ravaged Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa) recover from the destruction and devastation caused by a series of late summer and autumn typhoons.

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VOLUNTARY

Mexican Yacht

According to the sources, rebel leaders landed from a Mexican yacht between the port of Yaguajay and Manzanillo in Oriente Province. Castro had been in exile in Mexico since he led an abortive attempt against Batista in 1953.

The sources said low-flying Cuban warplanes trapped the rebels in an open area and strafed and bombed them.

The rebels were olive-drab uniforms and arm bands bearing a facsimile of the red star of the Cuban national flag and the inscription "26th of July," the sources said. The movement took its name from the abortive Castro attack on the Santiago military garrison in 1953 and in which 200 persons were killed.

Other Rebels

The sources said among the rebels identified were Castro, his younger brother, Raul, and Jose Manuel Marquez, his top lieutenant. Documents found on the bodies revealed Castro had commissioned himself as "Major-General," Marquez as "General" and his brother as "Captain."

Marquez was understood to have headed a fund-raising campaign for the revolutionary movement in Miami, Tampa and New York.

According to the sources, the clash took place about 85 miles east of Santiago, where 11 persons were killed and 80 wounded in weekend "hit-and-run" street fighting between rebel and loyal forces. Rebels staged similar raids in other eastern cities.

Reinforced

The Government reinforced the garrison at Santiago with 600 paratroopers and also moved in artillery units. A house to house search for "suspicious strangers" was launched by military and police units throughout the city. — United Press.

Ex-Communist Supporters Pardoned

Malaya, Dec. 3.

The Sultan of Kedah State, Northern Malaya, today pardoned 19 former Communist supporters and sympathisers who early this year helped to eliminate an entire gang of terrorists in Kedah.

The Sultan thanked them for their loyalty and warned them of the Communist change of tactics from aggression to subversion.

After leaving the Sultan's palace, they went through a repentance ceremony at the Alor Star Mosque. — Reuter.

LOVE IN OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Melbourne, Dec. 3.

Love blossomed in Olympic Village today when Jamaica's 400-metre champion Keith Gardner announced his engagement to pretty 17-year-old Julie Scott, a Village employee.

Gardner, aged 26, met Miss Scott, an Australian, shortly after his arrival here three weeks ago.

Their idyll reportedly was one of several which were underway in the Village but the others have not been confirmed.

Gardner, who left for Jamaica today, bid a sad farewell to Miss Scott at the airport after giving her a handsome engagement ring.

He said he would wed Miss Scott shortly and take her home to Jamaica, a charming souvenir of the 1956 Olympics. — France-Press.

US-Russian Exchanges Suspended

Washington, Dec. 3.

Cultural and scientific exchanges between the United States and the USSR have been indefinitely suspended owing to the Soviet intervention in Hungary, a US State Department spokesman said here tonight.

He said that exchanges between the United States and Soviet satellite countries would continue but he added that government experts were proceeding to a re-study of the whole programme of exchanges.

As a result of the reversal of this policy announced today, projects for US participation in the 1957 Moscow Fair and for a visit of the Soviet Bolshoi Theatre to the United States have been indefinitely postponed, along with another, still-offer exchange proposals. — Associated Press.

Demands, Dec. 3.

President Sukarno of Indonesia



TRY-OUT ON THE OLYMPIC TRACK

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WHY KENNETH MORE IS BRITAIN'S NO. 1 ACTOR

By THOMAS WISEMAN

KENNETH MORE was deeply immersed in the problem of extricating pieces of lobster from the more remote and inaccessible portions of its shell. It was a delicate operation and called for the coolness and skill of the surgeon.

The lobster defied all the assaults made upon it by knives, forks, fingers, tooth-picks; so much so that Mr More, who is rarely put out,

came close to being flustered. To him this piece of boiled lobster was his Moby Dick—and he was not going to be defeated by it. With a stroke of inspired improvisation, he borrowed a pair of ladies' eyebrow tweezers and manipulating them with fiendish cunning managed to extract the recalcitrant lobster flesh.

DISAPPROVED

I could not help feeling that the Admirable Crichton—the perfect butler whom More is

currently playing—would have disapproved of such a revolutionary way of eating lobster. He would also, I suspect, have frowned upon More for helping him. If to chips from my plate (I hasten to say that I did not; and that he was welcome to them).

"Have you learned anything you didn't know before about polite behaviour since you've been playing the perfect butler?" I asked him.

"Don't need to," said More, helping himself to another chip from my plate. "I have always known how to behave."



In a sense, of course, this is true. He always behaves with complete spontaneity. He is never at a loss for words or actions; the most admirable butlers, valets, producers or show business columnists fail to intimidate him.

The secret of More's success and contentment is his capacity for being at ease in any situation—on the screen or in life. It has paid off in a big way. Director Lewis Gilbert claims that his production of "Reach for the Sky"—in which More played Douglas Bader—has been the most successful film shown in England since "Gone With the Wind."

It will rake in close on £1,500,000 at the box-office. This makes More just about the most popular actor on British screens, not excluding even Miss Monroe.

MY AMBITION . . .

More takes all this success with equanimity and a pinch of salt.

I reminded him that less than three years ago he had told me: "My ambition is to be a sort of Junior Jack Hawkins—if that does not sound too conceited." More roared with laughter. "Did I really say that?" he asked. He evidently no longer felt that he might be regarded as conceited by admitting to this ambition. Just at that moment Jack Hawkins himself walked into the restaurant. More called him over to our table and told him the story.

Hawkins took it in his usual manly way; he said he was flattered but he frowned a little at the phrase junior Jack Hawkins.

A GOOD AGE

Though he is 40 years Hawkins's junior, More is no longer a juvenile; he is 40. It is a good age for coping with success; you are no longer so young as to be thrown off-balance by it, nor are you so old as to be incapable of enjoying it. "I have another 14 years," said More, "and I mean to enjoy them."

The face under the inevitable peaked cap is not one that would inspire many people to slavish adulation; it is a rather homely, mild-and-bitter face, which exudes the easy bonhomie of the country pub.

It is the face of a favourite uncle; the kind who brings presents and is always telling funny stories. It is not the face of a film star. But it is a face that seems to blend naturally with almost any background; with comparative ease and without any facial contortions he became the seedy, boozy *Homme fatal* in "The Deep Blue Sea," the legless air hero in "Reach for the Sky," and now the butler, in "The Admirable Crichton."

ENGLISH QUALITY

The quality which these characterisations have in common is their irrepressible Englishness and also, of course, considerable acting ability. More is the Ronald Corman of the small indoors. He has been thinking about playing Henry VIII, not all of whose habits were typically English. After some initial doubts, I must admit, I can find no convincing reason why he should not be very good in the part.

For one thing, I am sure he would approve of Henry's eminently practical way of settling scores.

Out today: the second part of the master work by the nation's master statesman

CHURCHILL on TYRANTS REVOLUTIONS and KINGS

William Barkley reviews "the new Churchill" and asks: Did he take "So Many . . . by So Few," from Cromwell?

IT took the Suez crisis to reveal the half-formed intention, for 21 years, of a tortuous but witty don in the Commons (Mr Kenneth Pickthorn).

This was to agitate for the removal of Cromwell's effigies at Westminster.

Why is the tyrant, the despot, the dictator honoured or, as the don says, "eternalised" in this home of liberty?

After listening to the attempt by the Socialist Party to govern the country by noise, Mr Pickthorn thinks better of Cromwell. "One kick on the breech is enough for a gentleman," he quoted.

No place for all that nagging

CROMWELL'S kick taught the Commons (says Pickthorn) for three centuries, until a month ago, that great affairs could not be conducted with Parliament nagging all the time, and that it is not its business to direct and manage the country's policy.

Its business is to pick a Government and then to sustain or reject the Ministers.

This Cromwell haunts the memory of politicians. Nobody is quoted more by them. He rouses hate and also adoration.

Why should Cromwell be adored by Liberals? Possibly because he established Protestantism as an independent force in Europe.

Is that a reason for a Liberal to worship a despot? Yet the Liberal Mr Isaac Foot when he was Minister of Fuel, or Mines as it was—although I cannot offhand recall anything else he did—altered the name of his Ministry's office to Cromwell House.

The reader is touching deep mysteries. Happy reader to have Sir Winston Churchill as his guide through this mine-field.

Sir Winston's second volume takes a sweep from the sixteenth century to the Restoration. The Civil War is above all the stuff for the Great Old Man who has been a "servant of the House" this half a century past. Having traced the rise of the Commons to independence, he relates its fall to the dictator.

It is to re-emerge. The Civil War is not to be in vain. Pym and Hampden (though dead) triumphed after Cromwell.

A parliamentary system arose which was unchanged in fundamentals until 1814, or perhaps until 1822, when a different set of men and ideas came in with the Socialist Party.

The New Model Army beats the lot of them

AS to the magnitude of Cromwell here is Sir Winston's summary of the last two years of the Civil War.

"King, Lords and Commons, landlords and merchants, the City and the countryside, bishops and presbyters, the Scottish army, the Welsh people and the English Fleet all now turned against the New Model Army. The Army beat the lot. And at their head was Cromwell."

"A History of the English Speaking People, Vol. II, The New Model Army, 1642-1651."



OLIVER OF THE "SMOKY SOUL," WRITES CHURCHILL; HE DARKENED THE JOURNEY OF MANKIND . . .

We must not be led by Victorian writers (says Sir Winston) into regarding this triumph of the Ironsides and of Cromwell as a kind of victory for democracy and the Parliamentary system over Divine Right and Old World dreams.

"It was the triumph of some 20,000 resolute, ruthless, disciplined military fanatics over all that England has ever willed or ever wished. The struggle which was begun to bring about a constitutional monarchy led only to the autocracy of the sword."

Alas, how often we have seen the same thing since. The French Revolution created the *ogre Bonaparte*, the Russian the *ogre Stalin*.

He was "harsh, terrific, lightning-charged . . ."

SIR Winston makes a splendid note of how differently the English went about their revolutions. After the final battle, but before the axe fell on Charles, the Ironsides wanted pay and pensions. They demanded that the Royal Assent should be secured.

"Here is the salient fact which distinguishes the English Revolution from all other: that those who wielded irresistible physical force were throughout convinced that it could give them no security. Nothing is more characteristic of the English people than their instinctive reverence even in rebellion for law and tradition. Deep in the nature of the men who had broken the king's power was the conviction that law in its name was the sole foundation on which they could build."

Sir Winston writes of "Oliver's smoky soul." He describes him, on selling power as "the harsh, terrific, lightning-charged being whose struggle, by his side, was the humane, the old, the good, the just, the true, the right, the law, the order, the peace, the life of the people."

teotahship) are the record of his well-meant, puzzled plungings and surgings.

The massacres in Ireland are what Sir Winston can never forgive. In the safe and comfortable days of Queen Victoria men thought such scenes were gone for ever, and gaped "even in admiration at these savage crimes."

The frightfulness in our own times

He goes on that we have seen the technique of "frightfulness" applied in our own time with Cromwellian brutality and on a far larger scale—and as much of this book was written in 1938, we have had still more terrible examples. "We in the twentieth century know too much of despots and their moods and power to practise the philosophic detachment of our grandfathers. It is necessary to recur to the simpler principle that the wholesale slaughter of unarmed or disarmed men marks with a mordant and eternal brand the memory of conquerors, however they may have prospered."

"Cromwell in Ireland, disposing of overwhelming strength and using it with merciless wickedness, debased the standards of human conduct and sensibly darkened the journey of mankind."

We are therefore reminded to regard Cromwell as a Liberal saint. "Are we then permitted to honour Charles as the martyr? Many have done. There are still enough of his adherents to regard him as a saint, every year where he sits on his horse looking down Whitehall, over the site of his scaffold and towards the great head of Cromwell. (The real head of Cromwell was stuck on a pike above Westminster Hall, and when it fell to the ground many years later it was sold for a few

shillings by a soldier and is today, I believe, a paperweight on somebody's desk.)

No, Charles was no martyr, in a spiritual sense, says Sir Winston. His own kindly interests were mingled at every stage with the larger interests. It is also fanciful, he thinks, that Charles was, as some have claimed, the champion of the small man against the rising money-power.

Now here comes a shining sentence . . .

THEN from Sir Winston's pen or dictating lips comes a shining, illuminating sentence. Perhaps on these words, after all these centuries, an armistice could be arranged between Cavalier and Roundhead, Royalist and Parliamentarian, Anglican and Presbyterian, and all the British camps of controversy which are even now perpetuated by the grim old struggle.

Churchill says of Charles I— "He cannot be claimed as the defender of English liberties, nor wholly of the English Church, but more the less he died for them, and by his death preserved them not only to his son and heir, but to our own day."

On the death of Charles irresistible forces ruled absolutely for a while, but settled nothing. Here the philosopher in Sir Winston holds out hope for the victims of the despots of our times.

"In harsh or melancholy epochs free men may always take comfort from the grand lesson of history, that tyrannies cannot last except among servile races."

The years which seem endless to those who endure them are but a flick of mischance (on the journey. New and natural hopes leap from the human heart as every spring revives the cultivated soil and rewards the faithful, patient husbandman."

The book abounds in comments that one can roll and relish on the tongue. How delicious his account of General Monk who organised the Restoration of Charles II. He received emissaries of every interest at his camp.

"He listened patiently, as every great Englishman should, to all they had to urge, and with that simple honesty of character on which we flatter ourselves as a race, he kept them all guessing for a long time what he would do."

Or his comment on the battle of Dunbar, where Cromwell, after the Scots after their Ministers had over-ruled their generals in tactics—

"Both sides confidently appealed to Jehovah, and the Most High, finding so little to choose between them, in faith and zeal, must have allowed purely military factors to prevail."

'Never so many ran from so few'

NOT that the English always won the day in these wars when the Scots were opposed. Sir Winston relates a fairly large skirmish at Newbattle in 1640, when the Scots' cannon fired and all the English Army fled.

Sir Winston chronicles "A contemporary wrote that 'Never so many ran from so few with less ado'."

This phrase was presumably noted in 1938 and, if so, it is transmitted to the history to be translated. And, his copy is a moral comment two years later on the "few" who won the Battle of Britain.

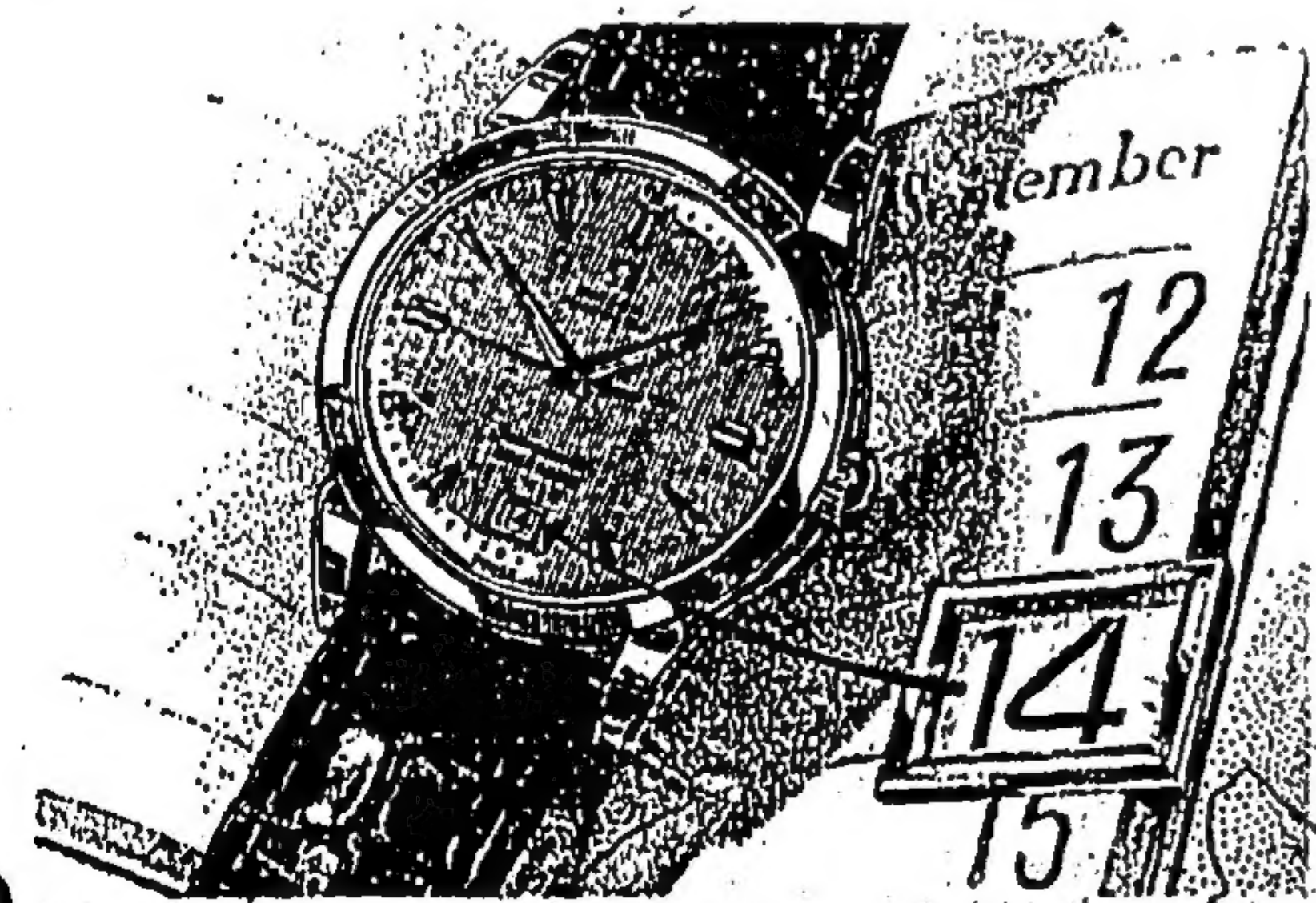


Give Your Memory a Holiday

with the Seamaster Calendar

The new self-winding Seamaster Calendar watch is the most faithful servant of time ever devised by watch-making science . . . telling the exact time and day of the month . . . accurately, automatically.

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"SUGAR RAY" SICK

Middleweight Title Fight Postponed

New York, Dec. 3. Sugar Ray Robinson postponed his middleweight title defence against Gene Fullmer until January 2 today, but the challenger announced that he would claim the title unless Sugar Ray fulfilled the original December 12 date.

The Chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, John H. McCall, said that the postponement was approved because of Robinson's illness. A boxer can't be forced to fight when sick.

The 35-year-old Robinson, sometimes called "Runaway Ray" because of his many postponements in the past, was granted this new one today by the Commission after an examination disclosed a severe cold.

Manager, Mervyn Jensen announced that the 25-year-old Fullmer would remain in training at Grossinger, New York, and would appear at Madison Square Garden on the night of December 12, ready to fight.

"If Robinson can't come to fight, Gene will claim the title," said Jensen.

Mr. Helfand said Jensen's statement was ridiculous. He explained: "Unless Jensen regains a new contract with the International Boxing Club, the terms of the contract already approved by the Commission must stand."

The managing director of the IBC, Harry Markson, said: "Robinson and Fullmer will fight on January 2." United Press.

To Win You Need The Run Of The Ball And The Ability To Take Your Goal Chances

Says STANLEY MATTHEWS

Play good football all the time and the points will come. How many managers have said that over the past few years—and how many footballers must be wondering whether the advice is sound?

Look at Sunderland. They play good football but they are struggling at the foot of the League table. Yet West Bromwich Albion, with the same recipe, are riding high with one goal in ten matches.

What is the answer? However well you play, to win you must have luck, the run of the ball, and the ability to take your chances.

Vic Buckingham has told them at West Bromwich that goals don't wait for the full-back. Now the players realise how true is his theory.

DIRECT SHOTS

Manchester United, Tottenham, Blackburn, all the top teams play top-class, on-the-ground football. But they also have that ability to round off their pattern—swaying with direct shots and on-the-mark headers.

I remember once watching Arsenal at Liverpool. For the first ten minutes they were

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INTER-SCHOOL REVISED SOCCER FIXTURES

The following are the revised inter-school football (Kowloon) fixtures:—

TODAY

Intermediate: S.F.K. v. Yung Wah, King's Park, 4 p.m.; Mr. Knowles, Mun Sang v. D.B.S., D.B.S., 4 p.m.; Mr. J. N. Law.

TOMORROW

Junior: S.F.K. v. Sun Sang, King's Park, 4 p.m.; Mr. McCarthy, La Salle v. K.G.V.S., King's Park, 4.45 p.m.; Mr. Conrad.

Senior: S.F.K. v. La Salle, Police Ground, 3 p.m.; W.O. Manned.

Junior: W.Y.K. v. D.B.S., King's Park, 4 p.m.; Major Webb.

Friday, Dec. 5

Junior: Mun Sang v. Wah Yan, King's Park, 4 p.m.; Mr. Vincent.

Sunday, Dec. 5

Intermediate: K.G.V.S. v. S.F.K., King's Park, 9.30 a.m.; Mr. Liu Tung.

La Salle v. Yung Wah, King's Park, 10.30 a.m.; Mr. Wong Wah-kei.

Mun Sang v. W.Y.K., King's Park, 11.30 a.m.; Mr. Barlow.

Junior: La Salle v. St. George's, Wah Yan, King's Park, 9.30 a.m.; W.O. Manned.

S.F.K. v. Tak Yan, Wah Yan, King's Park, 10.30 a.m.; Mr. McCarthy.

Monday, Dec. 6

Junior: Mun Sang v. K.G.V.S., King's Park, 4 p.m.; Mr. Lewis.

Intermediate: D.B.S. v. Tak Yan, King's Park, 4 p.m.; Cpl. Murphy.

Wednesday, Dec. 12

Junior: D.B.S. v. Mun Sang, D.B.S., 4 p.m.; Mr. J. N. Law.

Wah Yan, King's Park, 4.15 p.m.; La Salle v. S.F.K., Wah Yan, King's Park, 4.45 p.m.; Mr. McCarthy.

Intermediate: La Salle v. Mun Sang, King's Park, 9.30 a.m.; Mr. Wong Wah-kei.

K.G.V.S. v. Tak Yan, King's Park, 10.30 a.m.; Mr. Liu Tung-kei.

HIS BIG CHANCE TODAY



In training for his fight in British heavyweight Dick Richardson, who meets Cuba's Nino Valdes at Harringay today. A win for Richardson against this experienced Cuban can mean world honours, as well as a chance to wipe out the hollowness of his victory over Ezzard Charles recently.—Central Press Photo.

Sports Diary

TODAY

Olympic Games in Melbourne. Earlier close for Second Open HKAAA Meeting. Annual Inter-District Athletic Sports New Territories at Army Ground Boundary Street at 9.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

Soccer: Summer League, South China v. Gymnastics (C.H.) 1 p.m.

Major Units knock-out competition.

MCC All Out For 279 Against Transvaal

Johannesburg, Dec. 3.

Fortunes swayed here today, the third day of the four allotted to the Transvaal versus MCC match, and at the close of play the

second innings wickets to fall, were still 24 runs behind.

The MCC, in reply to Transvaal's 212, were all out for 279, their lowest score of the tour to date and a score well below what had been anticipated.

But Frank Tyson struck back for the MCC, getting rid in two Transvaal batsmen with the

second and fifth balls of one over to give promise of an exciting final day tomorrow.

Tyson's figures at the end of the day were 5-2-12-2.

W. R. Endean, whose not out 81 propped up the Transvaal first innings, was Tyson's second victim today without scoring a run.

After 15 hours' rain yesterday the pitch and outfield were in excellent condition, this morning and had dried out well. But more rain fell during and just after the lunch interval to cause a loss of half an hour's play.

PITIFUL BATTING

But this could not be blamed for the rather pitiful MCC batting. Once the Saturday not out batsmen, Colin Cowdrey and Denis Compton, had been dismissed the last six wickets fell for 72 runs and only the fourth wicket stand of 112 by Cowdrey and Compton really held up the innings.

Cowdrey's 84 in just over six hours must have been one of his slowest in first class cricket but he was a valuable anchor man when things might have gone wrong for the touring side.

Compton batted only 109 minutes for his 72. In the closing stages today Arthur Tayfield, brother of the Springbok spinner, clouded five fours in an unbeaten 31, three off Statham and two in Johnny Wardle's only over.—Reuter.

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New Territories FA Fixtures For 1956/57

The following are the New Territories Football Association League fixtures for 1956/57:

December 8: N.T. Police (Bye), Tai Po v. Shatin, Sheungshui v. Shatin, Un Loong v. Castlepeak, Tsun Wan v. Cheung Chau.

December 15: Tai Po (Bye), Shatin v. Shatin, Sheungshui v. Un Loong, Castlepeak v. Cheung Chau, Tsun Wan v. N.T. Police.

December 22: Shatin (Bye), Sheungshui v. Castlepeak, Shatin v. Tsun Wan, Un Loong v. N.T. Police, Cheung Chau v. Tai Po.

December 26: Sheungshui (Bye), Shatin v. N.T. Police, Tsun Wan v. Shatin, Castlepeak v. Tai Po, Un Loong v. Cheung Chau.

December 29: Shatin (Bye), Un Loong v. Tai Po, Castlepeak v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Sheungshui, Cheung Chau v. N.T. Police.

January 5: Un Loong (Bye), Castlepeak v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Tai Po, Cheung Chau v. Shatin, N.T. Police v. Sheungshui.

January 12: Castlepeak (Bye), Tsun Wan v. Un Loong, Cheung Chau v. Sheungshui, N.T. Police v. Shatin, Un Loong v. Castlepeak.

January 19: Tsun Wan (Bye), Cheung Chau v. Shatin, N.T. Police v. Castlepeak, Tai Po v. Un Loong, Sheungshui v. Tsun Wan.

January 26: Castlepeak (Bye), Shatin v. Sheungshui, Tsun Wan v. Un Loong, Cheung Chau v. N.T. Police.

February 2: Sheungshui (Bye), N.T. Police v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Tai Po, Castlepeak v. Cheung Chau v. Un Loong.

February 9: N.T. Police (Bye), Shatin v. Tai Po, Shatin v. Sheungshui, Castlepeak v. Un Loong, Cheung Chau v. Tsun Wan.

February 16: Tsun Wan (Bye), Shatin v. Shatin, Un Loong v. Sheungshui, Cheung Chau v. Castlepeak, N.T. Police v. Tai Po.

February 23: Shatin (Bye), Castlepeak v. Sheungshui, Tsun Wan v. Shatin, N.T. Police v. Un Loong, Tai Po v. Cheung Chau.

March 2: Sheungshui (Bye), N.T. Police v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Tai Po, Castlepeak v. Cheung Chau v. Un Loong.

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March 23: Castlepeak (Bye), Un Loong v. Tsun Wan, Sheungshui v. Cheung Chau, Shatin v. N.T. Police, Shatin v. Tai Po.

March 30: Tsun Wan (Bye), Shatin v. Cheung Chau, Castlepeak v. N.T. Police, Sheungshui v. Tai Po, Un Loong v. Shatin.

April 6: Cheung Chau (Bye), Tai Po v. N.T. Police, Sheungshui v. Shatin, Un Loong v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Castlepeak.

April 13: Shatin (Bye), Castlepeak v. Sheungshui, Tsun Wan v. Shatin, N.T. Police v. Un Loong, Tai Po v. Cheung Chau.

April 20: Sheungshui (Bye), N.T. Police v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Tai Po, Castlepeak v. Cheung Chau v. Un Loong.

April 27: Shatin (Bye), Tai Po v. Un Loong, Shatin v. Castlepeak, Sheungshui v. Tsun Wan, N.T. Police v. Cheung Chau.

May 4: Un Loong (Bye), Shatin v. Castlepeak, Tai Po v. Tsun Wan, Shatin v. Cheung Chau, Sheungshui v. N.T. Police.

May 11: Castlepeak (Bye), Un Loong v. Tsun Wan, Sheungshui v. Cheung Chau, Shatin v. N.T. Police, Shatin v. Tai Po.

May 18: Tsun Wan (Bye), Shatin v. Cheung Chau, Castlepeak v. N.T. Police, Sheungshui v. Tai Po, Un Loong v. Shatin.

May 25: Cheung Chau (Bye), Tai Po v. N.T. Police, Sheungshui v. Shatin, Un Loong v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Castlepeak.

June 1: Shatin (Bye), Castlepeak v. Sheungshui, Tsun Wan v. Shatin, N.T. Police v. Un Loong, Tai Po v. Cheung Chau.

June 8: Sheungshui (Bye), N.T. Police v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Tai Po, Castlepeak v. Cheung Chau v. Un Loong.

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August 3: Shatin (Bye), Tai Po v. Un Loong, Shatin v. Castlepeak, Sheungshui v. Tsun Wan, N.T. Police v. Cheung Chau.

August 10: Un Loong (Bye), Shatin v. Castlepeak, Tai Po v. Tsun Wan, Shatin v. Cheung Chau, Sheungshui v. N.T. Police.

August 17: Castlepeak (Bye), Un Loong v. Tsun Wan, Sheungshui v. Cheung Chau, Shatin v. N.T. Police, Shatin v. Tai Po.

August 24: Tsun Wan (Bye), Shatin v. Cheung Chau, Castlepeak v. N.T. Police, Sheungshui v. Tai Po, Un Loong v. Shatin.

August 31: Cheung Chau (Bye), Tai Po v. N.T. Police, Sheungshui v. Shatin, Un Loong v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Castlepeak.

September 7: Shatin (Bye), Castlepeak v. Sheungshui, Tsun Wan v. Shatin, N.T. Police v. Un Loong, Tai Po v. Cheung Chau.

September 14: Sheungshui (Bye), N.T. Police v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Tai Po, Castlepeak v. Cheung Chau v. Un Loong.

September 21: Shatin (Bye), Tai Po v. Un Loong, Shatin v. Castlepeak, Sheungshui v. Tsun Wan, N.T. Police v. Cheung Chau.

September 28: Un Loong (Bye), Shatin v. Castlepeak, Tai Po v. Tsun Wan, Shatin v. Cheung Chau, Sheungshui v. N.T. Police.

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February 8: Sheungshui (Bye), N.T. Police v. Shatin, Tsun Wan v. Tai Po

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CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
S.A. "KONGKONG"
are hereby notified that their cargo
will be loaded into the Hong
Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd.'s godown where it will be
at consignee's risk and subject to
the wharf's terms and conditions of
storage, and where delivery may be
obtained.
Damaged packages are to be left
at the godown for examination by
consignees and the company's sur-
veyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 15 Decem-
ber, 1956.
No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the godown and
all goods remaining undelivered
after the 15th December, 1956, will
be subject to rent.
All claims against the vessel must
be presented to the undersigned on
or before the 15th December, 1956,
or they may not be received.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
Hong Kong, 3rd December, 1956.

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Dominion-Provincial Relations To Fore Again In Canada

MANY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

OPPOSE FEDERAL LIBERALS

Ottawa, Dec. 3.

Dominion-provincial relations, always a touchy subject in Canadian politics, came to the fore again towards the end of October when Mr Maurice Duplessis, Premier of Quebec, roundly rejected a Federal offer of help for Universities as constituting a threat to French culture in Canada.

They will come to a head as the deadline approaches next March, when the present Dominion-provincial tax agreements expire and the provinces have to make up their mind whether they will accept the new taxation arrangements drafted by the Ottawa Government last March.

Meanwhile, in the country itself, five provincial elections held during the first three quarters of 1956, left the political map of Canada just as variegated as it had been at the beginning of the year, with five Governments of five different political colours securing easy victories. This confirmed the tendency of Canadians to vote into power provincial governments opposed to the Federal Liberals in Ottawa which, nevertheless, they have supported with their votes in Federal elections ever since 1935.

CONFUSING

While this situation may be confusing to outsiders, to Canadians it makes good sense, since it means that Canadian voters are trying to establish some sort of balance between the Central Government in Ottawa and the local governments in the provinces. This shows an instinct of political caution and ensures against domination of local affairs by the party in power in Ottawa.

The latest Dominion-provincial dispute arose as a result of a speech by the Federal Liberal leader and Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, at Sherbrooke, Quebec. In it, he made an offer of increased Federal aid to Universities, based upon a new system designed quite specifically to remove objections raised by Quebec province. He was, he said, prepared to drop the system in use since the University year of 1951-52 whereby 8,000,000 dollars (about £2,700,000) was turned over to the provinces for distribution to their Universities. Instead, he proposed to provide 16,000,000 dollars (about £5,400,000) which would be apportioned to Universities and Colleges by an organization of their own, the National Conference of Universities.

OBJECTIONS

Under the old plan, in the first year ending 1952, Quebec Universities, such as French-speaking Laval and English-speaking McGill, had benefited to the extent of roughly 2,250,000 dollars (£750,000) a year. But because of objections raised by Mr. Duplessis' Government, the Quebec institutions were dropped off the list in subsequent years.

There is no question but that under Canada's written Constitution, contained in the British North America Act, education is exclusively the preserve of the provinces. Any hope of Mr. St. Laurent that his new formula might appease Mr. Duplessis was dashed by a letter from the Quebec Premier to the Federal Minister of Finance, reminding the Federal Government that "our schools are the indispensable fortresses which preserve the religious and national traditions which we have the right to safeguard."

Explaining his rejection of the Federal offer, Mr. Duplessis told newspaper men: "A trespass means penetration without permission on property which belongs to someone else. Whether this penetration is carried out through the front door or a side door, it remains a trespass."

In reply, Mr. St. Laurent addressed to the universities a carefully worded statement in which he said: "I do hope that in a country where we express pride in the freedom which we do not believe to exist in the same degree under dictatorial administrations, the directors of institutions of higher learning will safeguard and use this freedom to fulfil their functions as educators without the necessity of having to take into account electoral considerations." This was popularly read as meaning that the

Federal Government would go over the head of Mr. Duplessis.

AGGRAVATED

The situation was further aggravated by French-Canadian students at Laval University, in Quebec city, who staged noisy demonstrations and carried placards reading: "Laval needs money."

Mr. Duplessis has seized the opportunity to remind the Federal Government that his attitude in refusing to accept Federal aid for education was overwhelmingly supported at a provincial election last June.

This incident also serves to illustrate the tendency of Canadians to vote one way in Federal elections and the opposite one in provincial elections. Thus the voters of Quebec, who have overwhelmingly supported the Liberal Government in Ottawa since 1935, have equally overwhelmingly endorsed its arch opponent, Mr. Duplessis, in every provincial election since 1944.

FIRST APPEAL

But French-speaking Quebec is far from being alone in this tendency, as the 1956 crop of provincial elections shows. In June, the first government to appeal to the people this year, the Conservative cabinet of Mr. Donald Fleming, in New Brunswick, was returned with an increased majority. Within a few days, anti-Liberal victories followed in Quebec

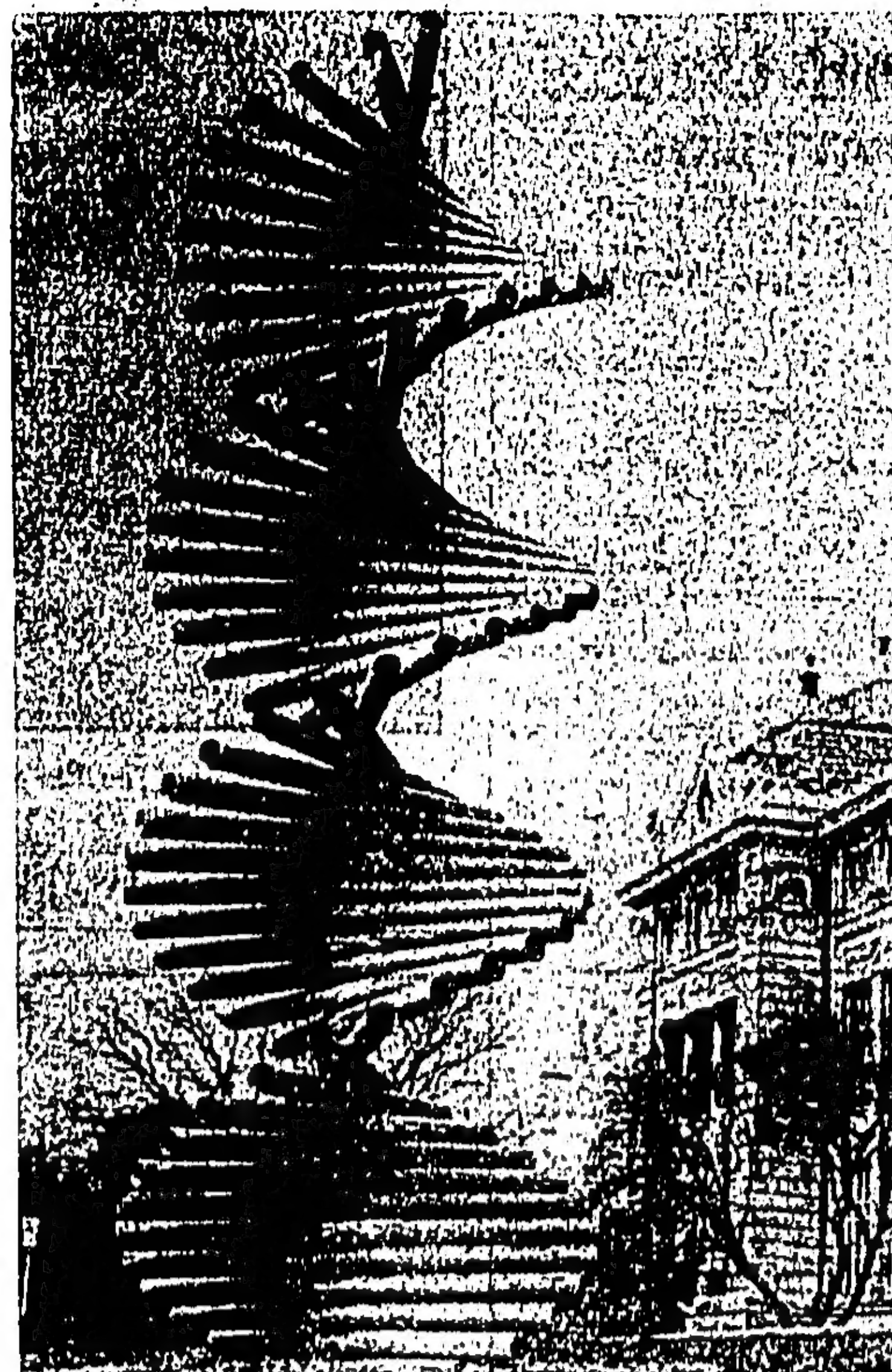
and Saskatchewan, where Mr. T. C. Douglas' Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party was returned. Later, the Social Credit government of British Columbia, under Mr. W. A. C. Bennett, scored a sounding victory. This was followed by the first Liberal victory of the year in a provincial election, the triumphant return of Mr. Joseph Smallwood's party in Newfoundland.

The upshot left the political map momentarily unchanged, with six anti-Liberal governments and four Liberal ones in power in Canada's ten provinces. But it represented a drastic change since the Liberals returned to power in 1935. At the end of that year, eight out of nine Canadian provinces (Newfoundland had not then entered the Canadian confederation) had Liberal governments in sympathy with the regime in Ottawa.

SWING AGAINST

This swing, against the Liberals in the provinces, should not be interpreted, however, as heralding a swing against them in the Federal field. Indeed, at the Federal election expected next June, the Liberals will be heavy favourites for a return to power. In the meantime, Canadian voters, recognizing the strength of the party in power, expressed their desire to keep opposition to it alive by voting for its opponents in the provinces.—China Mail Special.

Memorial To Inventor



Perhaps the world's oddest memorial is this one outside the Vienna Technical Museum. Built entirely of asbestos tubes, it was erected to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Austrian Ludwig Hatschek, who invented the method for producing asbestos cement.—Express Photo.

Rescinding Leave Order

Seoul, Dec. 3. South Korean army headquarters announced today an order which was issued on November 2 cancelling all leave of the South Korean servicemen who would be rescheduled on December 6. Leave of all South Korean military personnel was cancelled last month when active movements of North Korean troops towards the Korean front were reported.—Reuter.

DANES EXCAVATE LARGE VIKING BURIAL GROUND

Aalborg, Denmark, Dec. 3.

On a quiet hillside, just north of the Limfjord, Danish archaeologists are excavating what has proved to be one of the largest Viking burial grounds ever found.

They have also discovered the "lost city" of Wendla.

The site is Lindholm Høje ("Hill"), a few miles north of Aalborg, with a commanding view over the broad waters of the Limfjord, where once fleets of Viking longboats gathered before making piratical raids on the shores of Britain. This fjord was once an important east-west trade route between Scandinavia and Western Europe affording sheltered traffic through the enclosed waterways of North Jutland between the Baltic and the North Sea.

725 GRAVES

Lindholm Høje has been known as a possibly important archaeological site for many years. An Aalborg dancing teacher, Miss Augusta Zangenburg, an amateur archaeologist, made some perfunctory diggings there as long ago as 1888. But it was not until four years ago that excavations began in earnest by the Danish National Museum and the Aalborg Museum under the leadership of Dr. Thorkild Ramskou.

Today, about 725 graves have been uncovered, making Lindholm an ever larger Viking cemetery than that at Birka, in Sweden.

The earliest graves at Lindholm date from about 800 A.D. (After Christ), when cremation was general among the Viking peoples. They range up to about 950 A.D. when cremation was giving way to natural burial under Christian influences.

A feature of these graves is the way in which they are marked by stones arranged in triangular, circular or rectangular formation, and most interesting and characteristic of all, in the shape of the old Viking longboat. The number of ceremonial burials of actual longboats in

Scandinavia and Britain are well-known, but the Lindholm excavations confirm that this practice was too costly except for chieftains and the more wealthy members of the community. The idea is believed to have been that these ships carried the departed on their voyage to the next world. For those who could not afford the actual longboat, stones were set up over the grave in the form of a ship, often pointed at Lindholm, towards the west—in the direction of England, where many of the deceased had made many a profitable foray.

IN CLOTHES

Vikings were cremated in their clothes together with offerings of domesticated animals, such as a dog, cat, or sheep, to accompany them on the journey. The residue from the funeral pyre was collected and placed in the grave, often with a clay pot on top of the charred bones. The whole was then covered with four or five inches of protective earth.

The graves of the latest period, when the Danes gave up cremation in the first half of the tenth century, have also brought to light some interesting finds. They include an amber amulet representing the hammer of the god Thor.

How far afield the Vikings travelled and traded is shown by the discovery of five Kufic silver coins made about 900 AD at Tashkent, in Uzbekistan, in what is now the Asiatic part of the Soviet Union.

One of the conundrums of this site when it was first discovered was why Lindholm Høje had been chosen for such an important Viking cemetery when there was apparently no important town in the vicinity. In recent months, however, excavations have revealed what, by the standards of 1,000 years ago, was an important town. But why was it far been unexcavated of this settlement has been found to belong to a later period than the graves.

'TWIN' TOWN

Dr. Thorkild Ramskou believes that it is the town of "Wendla" mentioned in the travels of the eleventh century chronicler, Adam of Bremen. At that period Wendla was described as the fourth largest town in the whole of Scandinavia. The name "Wendla" is a latinized form of "Wendia" which is still remembered as a Danish place name in "Vendyssel"—the present name for the whole of Jutland north of the Limfjord.

Wendla in fact was the "twin" of Aalborg on the southern side of the Limfjord. What is still not clear is why the town of Wendla was abandoned early in the 12th century. One suggestion put forward is that, with the felling of trees for fuel, the advance of sand carried from the seashore by the strong Danish winds made the site uninhabitable. At all events, this same sand has protected the Viking graves and the remains of Wendla, leaving them undisturbed for hundreds of years until today, when it is giving work to unemployed men who are removing it under the direction of the archaeologists.—China Mail Special.

POLISH BISHOPS APPOINTED

Paris, Dec. 3. The Polish PAP news agency tonight confirmed the appointment by the Vatican of five Polish bishops for the former German territories incorporated into Poland.

PAP stated that the nominations followed negotiations between the Polish Government and the Polish Government.

Hitherto the dioceses concerned were governed merely by vicars.

The five bishops are: Boleslaw Klimke, Theodore Benacki, Edmund Nowicki, Thomas Wilczynski and Francis Jop.

Paris observers said last night that by appointing Polish bishops to these dioceses, the Vatican was for the first time tacitly acknowledging the Polish sovereignty over them.—France-Press.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Mik



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



There's More than Magic
about
CADBURY'S
Their's Wonderful

If we were
any fresher
we'd still be
on the vine!
Libby's
TRY
FROZEN STRAWBERRIES
TODAY.

IT'S THE FULL
CREAM MILK
CHOCOLATE
WITH
MILK
CHOCOLATE

...this situation
calls for a
San
Miguel

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JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

A STRANGER HERE

THE small town where Theo and his wife lived and worked was in Cyprus. They are Greek Cypriots, and yet, when the stresses and strains of life in their hometown drove them to think of moving, it was to England, not Greece that their thoughts turned.

They remembered all they had heard of friends and relations who had left Cyprus and settled and prospered here. They decided to do the same. Theo's wife arrived first, and when she had been here a month, he followed.

TEACHER
When they married, not so long ago, Theo and his wife, the future seemed to be full of promise and hope. They earned a good fortune, but he loved his work as an elementary school teacher, and believed in its importance and was backed in that belief by his level-headed young wife.

Then things began to happen in the town where Theo taught and his wife kept house. Unpleasant and frightening things that were hard on the nerves of children as well as teachers, and from time to time the school would be obliged to close.

DIVIDING CAPITAL
The couple found lodgings in Gurnea Town, and Theo set off in search of a job. He realized that, at best, for the time being, perhaps for a long time, his career as a teacher was ended, and he cannot be faulted for setting his sights too high when he went in search of work.

He found a job as a porter—£7 a week. What with paying for lodgings and shopping in unfamiliar territory, the money did not go far. Within a week or two, the £20 of capital Theo and his wife had brought with them, had been swallowed up trying to make ends meet.

CUTLERY
Theo changed his job, getting work as a waiter in a big West End hotel. There was promise of more pay, and by now he and his wife were in urgent need of money. Theo was leaving the hotel in the early hours of the morning after his second day of work, when the timekeeper at the staff door stopped him, and ordered him to open up the hold-all he carried.

Agreement On Refugees

Paris, Dec. 4.
An agreement has been reached between the Hungarian and Yugoslav Governments concerning Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Tanjug agency said last night.

Refugees who freely express the wish to return will be repatriated between the 7th and 9th of December, Tanjug said. Others will be allowed to choose where they wish to go; that negotiations leading to the agreement had been at the request of Yugoslavia, which wished to settle the refugee question in conformity with the United Nations Charter and in respect for the free determination of the refugees.—France-Press.

Sweethearts Leap Into Volcano

Motomura, Oshima, Dec. 4.

A young farmer leaped into the smoking crater of the "suicide volcano", Mount Mihara, yesterday with his childhood sweetheart, in an attempt to break an unhappy triangle, and emerged half-conscious this morning without his companion.

The couple drank a heavy dose of sleeping medicine before plunging, locked in an embrace, into one of Mihara's flame-and-smoke-filled volcanic pits.

Minutes after they leaped into the midst of the hissing steam and poisonous fumes the lovers apparently changed their minds and screamed to terrified spectators on the rim of the crater to save them.

The police believed the woman was dead but prepared to send a rescue party on the perilous descent down the lava walls of the pit. The man, fighting a struggle from the knees and fits of unconsciousness, staggered up the sides of the vent alone during the night to the crater rim, where two visitors found him this morning.

MULTIPLE INJURIES

At the Motomura police station, where he was being treated for shock, burns, a sprained ankle and cuts and bruises, the man identified himself as Tsunekichi Nakajima, 29, with a wife and child in Guma Prefecture.

He said his companion was Yoshiko Onitaka, 26, a childhood sweetheart who had been disappointed by his marriage.

Two tourists on this scenic island spotted the couple as they leaped from the northern lip of the volcano yesterday into one of Mihara's volcanic vents.

When they rushed to the scene, the man and woman had tumbled into a pit 200 feet below the crater rim and were shouting to be rescued.

RESCUE ATTEMPT

Two policemen, wearing gas masks and heat-resistant shoes, clambered down the sheer walls of the pit with rope. One succeeded but the other reached the would-be suicides. He reported that the woman already was unconscious and the man gasping feebly. He managed to grasp the man about 30 feet, but darkness, the gases and the poisonous fumes forced him to give up the attempt.

Selke Takagi, of the Motomura police station, said a team of about 15 policemen would be used in the rescue attempt for the woman today.

"The gas is so thick down there that visibility is almost zero," he said. "We'll probably have to wait until midday, when there is less steam."—United Press.

Repatriation Request

Moscow, Dec. 3.
Mr. Hatoyama, the Japanese Prime Minister, has asked Mr. Bulganin, the Soviet Premier, to complete the liberation and repatriation of Japanese citizens still in the Soviet Union before the end of the year.

Mr. Hatoyama made the request in a letter quoted by the Soviet news agency Tass today. The agency was giving an exchange of letters between the Soviet and Japanese prime ministers on the ratification of the Soviet-Japanese declaration by the Japanese House of Representatives.

Mr. Bulganin answered in his message that "the Soviet government has been taking all necessary preparatory steps to implement the repatriation of Japanese citizens from the USSR after the ratification of the Soviet-Japanese declaration and before the end of this year."—Reuter.

MAN ATTACKED

A 30-year-old man was cut about the face when he was attacked by another man with a bottle in On Lan Street about 11 a.m. today.

The assailant escaped.

Shepherd Slain

Nicosia, Dec. 4.
Masked gunman, without pistols shot dead a Cypriot Greek shepherd, Michael Katsos, aged 40, 12 miles west of Larnaca, in southern Cyprus, last night.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Most of them are pretty slow with their Greek and Latin, but I have trouble, too, with the five talk they use!"

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mail can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

Latest posting dates for surface Christmas mails to South Korea.—December 4, 1956.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4

Formosa, 6 p.m. India, Pakistan, Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Canada, 6 p.m.

Philippines, North Borneo, 8 p.m. Japan, 9 p.m. Hawaii, U.S.A., 6 p.m. Laos, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5

Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, 8 a.m. Formosa, Okinawa, Korea, 10 a.m. Philippines, 9 p.m.

China, People's Republic, 7 a.m. Macao, 1 p.m.

India, Pakistan, 6 p.m. Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. Macao, 6 p.m.

Fined \$750 On Receiving Charge

Ma Chi-yun alias Lam Hon-yau, 44, manager of the Nan Yan Travel Service, 1 Des Voeux Road West, second floor, was this morning found guilty of receiving stolen travellers' cheques, and fined \$750 or two months' imprisonment by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central Magistracy.

Detective Inspector K. C. Cheng, prosecuting, told the Court that a lady named Henrietta Gregorius Petersen reported to the police on November 8 that she had lost seven United States dollar travellers' cheques between November 6 and 7. A party of police, acting on information, went to No. 1 Des Voeux Road West, second floor, on the same day and made inquiries in connection with the lost cheques.

When questioned, defendant said that a man named Chu had already taken away the cheques. The police asked defendant to open his desk drawer, and there they found an envelope containing seven cheques. Defendant then claimed that the man named Chu picked them up in the street.

Woman Found With Explosives

Ip Kiu-mui, a 31-year-old woman, of 1A Pak Sze Street, ground floor, Cheung Chau, was fined \$750 by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central Magistracy this morning on a charge of possession of dangerous goods.

The prosecution revealed that the defendant was found in possession of five pounds of blasting gelatine and five feet of fuse without a licence granted by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

Defendant is a dealer who sells these dangerous goods to the fishermen at Cheung Chau, the prosecuting officer added.

APPEAL FAILS

An appeal against conviction for entering a dwelling with intent to commit a felony on November 4, was dismissed by the Full Court comprising Mr. Justice C. J. Hogan, Mr. Justice J. W. Reece and Mr. Justice J. R. Gregg, this morning.

The appellant, Wong Hung, was sentenced to three years' hard labour and two years' police supervision on November 16, when he was found guilty of entering 394 "D" Block, Tai Hang Tung Residential Area with intent to commit a felony.

The grounds of the appeal were that there was no evidence when on to found the conviction, and that the appellant was not guilty of the offence.

"FALSE TESTIMONY"

Wong said that he wished for the case to be heard again as witnesses called by the police had given false testimony against him. When asked why he did not exercise his right to cross-examine the witnesses in the lower court, appellant said he forgot.

Mr. Justice Hogan said that having perused the record of the proceedings in the Court below and having heard the appellant, the Full Court was of the opinion that there were no grounds of appeal. It also dismissed a request from the appellant for the sentence to begin from the date of arrest.

ARCHITECT GUILTY

Ng Shu-biu, alias William S. Ing, 49, architect, was found guilty by Judge J. Reynolds at the Victoria District Court this morning of uttering a forged document purported to have been signed by a woman Wong Sau, and to have been accompanied by a photograph of a person different from that of Wong Sau.

In imposing the fine, Judge Reynolds said that he would exercise his discretion in view of the fact that defendant would suffer from the conviction itself and that he had a wife and two young children in Hongkong.

Ng, defended by Mr. Patrick Yu, instructed by Mr. A. Lai, of Messrs Lo and Lo, Mr. M. Morley-John, Crown Counsel, assisted by Det. Insp. R. A. Duddan, of the Commercial Crime Branch, prosecuted.

Two Pedestrians Injured

A lorry knocked down a 67-year-old woman in Castle Peak Road, near Chung On Street, Tsz Wan, at about 10.30 a.m. yesterday. The injured pedestrian, Lam Choi-chi, of No. 1, Tui Yung Hill, is now detained in Kowloon Hospital for treatment.

A European woman, M. J. Julian, of No. 37, Robinson Road, first floor, sustained injuries when she was knocked down by a private car in Robinson Road at about 8 a.m. yesterday. She is now detained in Queen Mary Hospital for treatment.

POLICE OFFICER CALLED "A SILLY YOUNG MAN"

A Police inspector, giving evidence in the case of a European charged with driving while under the influence of drink before Mr. I. T. Morris at Kowloon Court this morning, stated that he was called "a silly young man" and was told he would "bitterly regret" what he was doing. The defendant, he added, also asked him his name, rank and the Branch to which he was attached "to be sued".

Defendant is Bruce Munro-Smith, 45, of 205 Lytton House, Mody Road. He is charged with driving under the influence of drink on September 22 at 11.05 p.m. in Nathan Road at its junction with Public Square Street.

Defendant was represented by Mr. G. Hampton, of Hastings and Co., and pleaded not guilty. Sub-inspector J. P. Wilson, who prosecuted, in evidence stated that at 12.30 a.m. on September 23, as a result of information he received, he went to the Accident Enquiry Office, Kowloon, where he saw defendant on his arrival lying on the diagram table on his back asleep. After preliminary enquiries, he woke defendant and asked him his name. Witness said defendant told him he had had "two hours of lovely sleep".

In defendant's presence, witness continued, he said he had checked with the police constable in charge of the Enquiry Office and had ascertained that defendant had been there for less than an hour. He then asked defendant if he knew why he was there and defendant replied "No." He next asked defendant if he had been involved in an accident that night and had been driving.

Defendant, said witness, replied that he had not been driving and was not involved in an accident.

Defendant then said, "How is the chap we knocked down. The poor bloke... didn't have a chance." witness replied.

Inspector Wilson then told the Court that he was standing between defendant and an injured person.

He continued that defendant then told him that if he (witness) didn't get out of the way he would be arrested and charged with obstructing.

DISHEVELLED

Witness said defendant's appearance was dishevelled and untidy, his collar was unbuttoned, his tie loose, his hair untidy, his eyes slightly bloodshot and his face around his nose and eyes slightly flushed. His speech was slurred and he appeared to be making an effort to control his speech and to speak distinctly. His manner appeared to be confused, said witness, and he had a smell of alcohol on his breath.

Witness said that as a result, he cautioned defendant who replied "This is all nonsense. Are you a Christian?"

Witness said he then asked defendant if he objected to being examined at Kowloon Hospital. Defendant then became very excited, waved his arms and shouted.

In the passageway while they were leaving the Traffic Office to go to the hospital, defendant asked witness who he was, what he wanted and where he was.

Witness said that at the time he was in civilian clothes. He told defendant he was taking him to Kowloon Hospital and defendant became very excited, called witness "a silly young man" who didn't know his job and said that he would sue witness and make him pay for preventing him from getting into touch with his friends.

AT THE HOSPITAL

At the hospital defendant was asked by the doctor if he had any objection to being examined and defendant signed a form saying "I agree." The doctor then asked defendant if he was driving that night and defendant replied "No." Asked if he was involved in an accident, defendant also replied "No." Asked if he had had anything to drink defendant said he had had five mugs of beer, adding that he did not usually drink.

Witness said defendant then declined to be further examined by the doctor. After some discussion between the doctor and defendant, defendant signed a further memo saying that he declined to be further examined.

Witness said he then went to the doctor's desk and took possession of the first memo which gave consent to be examined but defendant snatched it up, tore it into pieces and disposed of it. Defendant then said "The Hongkong Police did not carry out the rule of the law."

Witness said defendant was then taken to Kowloon Police Station and charged.

Hearing is continuing.

CHIMNEY FIRE

A chimney fire broke out at No. 218 Leichkei Road about 10 o'clock this morning. It was put out by the tankie before the arrival of fire engines. There were no casualties.

CLOSING ADDRESSES IN MURDER TRIAL

Closing addresses to the Jury were delivered by Crown Counsel and Counsel for the Defence when the trial of Lai Sau-fong, 26, accountant, charged with the murder of his fiancée, continued before Mr. Justice Scholes and an all-male Jury in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Mr. D. E. Greenfield, Crown Counsel, submitted that this was a case of murder, and declared that there was no possibility of manslaughter.

Lai, who is defended by Mr. Oswald Cheung, instructed by Messrs Hastings and Co. is accused of stabbing his fiancée, a glove-maker, with a knife at her home in Yuen Long on the afternoon of August 1.

It was stated at the opening of the trial on Monday last that the girl was found lying on the floor of her room with over 30 stab wounds. She died on the way to hospital.

Mr. Greenfield said the case for the Prosecution was that the girl was found with several wounds, consistent with the girl being attacked. The room was in disorder and sounds of violence were heard from the room. The girl was heard to have cried out "Save life," and the accused was heard speaking angrily. The accused did not call for help.

This was the case the accused had to meet if he made any explanation and he did make an explanation.

MORE CONSISTENT

Mr. Greenfield then dealt with accused's evidence and submitted that the accused's story was not to be accepted. He added that the jury could not place much reliance on the accused's story. Mr. Greenfield also submitted that the deceased's injuries were more consistent with her having been attacked and dragged on the floor than the accused's version that she had accidentally fallen.

The accused's story, Mr. Greenfield added, showed no desire on his part to get the deceased help or assistance. The accused's story might be treated in two ways. The jury might say that it was quite unlikely and fantastic to be true. When considering that, the jury would not doubt wish to consider the "extraordinary changes and contradictions" the accused had made at various times.

Secondly, the jury might also put the story up against various facts such as the bottle and the position of the knife. "Then what reliance can you place on that story? Can you accept it as worth any weight?" asked Crown Counsel.

"If you cannot accept his story, I suggest to you the Prosecution has presented to you very ample evidence on which you may, beyond all reasonable doubt, conclude, that this is a case of murder," added Crown Counsel.

DEFENCE REPLIES

In his address to the Jury, Mr. Cheung said the natural and safe way to look at the case was to look at the evidence adduced by the Prosecution and the Defence as a whole and not to study one case and then another.

Mr. Cheung said that Mr. Greenfield had "tossed up my client's case and shot it down as he was shooting a clay pigeon." Defence Counsel said if a man told a story of certain facts exactly the same each time he related it, one would suspect that he was reading off a story which he had learned by heart.

Mr. Cheung said it was bound to be the case that when one told a story, one might miss out some points at one time and some other points at another time.

He said the accused was one of the more truthful witnesses who had appeared in the Court. There was no hesitation on the part of the accused when he was cross-examined by the Crown Counsel, who was an "extremely skilful cross-examiner." But is there anything in my client's demeanour which suggests to you that he was lying, that he was inventing a story?

Mr. Cheung said that if the jury were left in the courtroom, he would say, "I don't believe the story of the accused, then the accused was acquitted, a verdict of not guilty."

But, said Defence Counsel, he had gone far beyond that stage. His client had adduced evidence that the blow was struck by a girl in a highly emotional and unbalanced state of mind, and a knife hole on the back was inflicted through sheer accident and through nobody's fault. As one judge has said, "that you bring a dispassionate mind to bear upon the whole of the evidence which has been adduced, that is all you are called upon to do; and if you do that and you are left with a blank mind as to whether my client inflicted those blows—even if you do not believe his story and if it was possible that she inflicted those wounds to the breast, herself and the other stab wound was the result of an accident—then it is your duty as well as your pleasure to acquit."

Hearing is continuing.

Early Morning Car Crash

Mr. R. A. Dodd, of No. 2 Repulse Bay Mansion, was seriously injured in a car accident in King's Road at 3 a.m. today.

He was sent to the Queen Mary Hospital. He is believed to have fractured some ribs while he also sustained cuts, abrasions and other minor injuries.

Mr. Dodd was driving his car in an easterly direction when it hit a tramway island lamp stand near Quarry Bay. The car was badly smashed.

Radio Hongkong

8.30 p.m. Programme for Young Children, presented by Elizabeth Childs in co-operation with the Hong Kong Children's Society. 9.15 p.m. Block Market Report. 9.30 p.m. The World's News. 10.00 p.m. The World's News. 10.30 p.m. The World's News. 11.00 p.m. The World's News. 11.30 p.m. The World's News.

REDIFUSION

2 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 7.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 7.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 7.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 7.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune.

10.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 10.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 10.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 10.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 10.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune.

11.00 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 11.00 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 11.00 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 11.00 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 11.00 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune.

11.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 11.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 11.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 11.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 11.30 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune.

12.00 a.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 12.00 a.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 12.00 a.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 12.00 a.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 12.00 a.m. Variety Calls the Tune.

12.30 a.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 12.30 a.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 12.30 a.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 12.30 a.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 12.30 a.m. Variety Calls the Tune.

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